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BY W. C. BONNEY.

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TERMS.

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POETICAL.

A MERRY HEART.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
What'er the world may say!
Philosophy may lift his head
And find out many a flaw,
But give me the philosophy
That's happy with a straw!

If life but brings us happiness—
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try,
With all their heaps of gold!
Then laugh away—let others say
What'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth!

There's beauty in a merry laugh,
A moral beauty too—
It shows the heart's an honest heart
That's paid each man his due,
And lent a share of what's to spare
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And make the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin,
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away, let others say
What'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth!

The Charleston Convention.

In the Charleston papers of the 7th inst., we find the resolutions and address reported by the committee of twenty-one, appointed by the convention. They are the same we believe that were subsequently adopted. We give them below, and first the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

2. *Resolved*, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worthy many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

3. *Resolved*, That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of the confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the convention of the people, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period, and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

Then comes the address, which is as follows:

Having met to take counsel together, and having agreed upon the course which we think it right and necessary to pursue, we wish to lay before you the considerations by which we have been governed, with that frankness which our respect for you and our desire to merit your good opinions require.

We regard the position of the Southern States in this confederacy as degraded and ruinous. The manifest tendency of those systematic aggressions they have suffered for many years past, is to subvert the institution of slavery. If those acts of hostile domination, which have been rendered more insulting by mockery of language, under the term of a compromise, were final in their nature and were not to be followed by any further aggressions, we should still regard them as outrages, to which sovereign States, possessing the spirit of freedom ought never to submit. But those measures only form part of a system, gradually commenced, steadily carried forward, gathering strength from development, and proceeding with fatal momentum to the end. That end is the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States, and the lowering of the free white population of the South to the same level with the agrarian rabble, which, already strong and dangerous, seems destined before very long to be the controlling power in the Northern States.

We see no remedy and no safety for the South in the present Union. But we know that in this we differ from very many citizens of the other States, spirited and intelligent, having the same interests, and suffering under the same wrongs with ourselves, and who cherish the hope that the rights of the South may be vindicated and secured, without dissolving the existing confederacy.

In this difference, it does not become us to assume to dictate, and we hope to stand free from that charge. Up to this time the citizens of South Carolina, aware that peculiarity of political position, arising from past events, rendered a certain reserve on their part prudent and proper, have studiously avoided every thing which might look like assuming the lead in the defence of Southern Rights. They desired to act, because they believed that safety and honor required action; but they hoped that they might find leaders in other States whom they might follow in defence of the common cause. When the ancient commonwealth of Virginia, the proper leader of the South, declared her determination to resist at all hazards, and to the last extremity, hostile measures that threatened South Carolina, with all alacrity, stood ready to support Virginia in carrying out her high resolution. When Georgia, whose former resistance to federal usurpation, under her heroic statesman Troup, gave promise of unflinching firmness, in any conquest in which she might engage, proclaimed her determination to make a stand for the rights of the South, South Carolina rejoiced at the prospect of rallying under the banner of Georgia.

And when her young and gallant sister, Mississippi, proposed the wise measure of a Southern Convention, for the purpose of endeavoring to unite the Southern States in maintaining their constitutional, and at the same time preserving, if possible, the existing Union, South Carolina heartily entered into the measure, and she has carried out the recommendation of the convention so assembled at the instance of Mississippi, by providing for the election of delegates to a Southern Convention, to whose meeting she still looks with anxious interest.

In all these proceedings, we think that the citizens of South Carolina have evinced all proper anxiety to avoid the appearance of arrogance or dictation, to act in concert with the citizens of the other Southern States, and to do nothing separately or precipitately. And now, strongly as we have expressed our belief that there is no hope for the South in the existing Union, we are prepared to give a trial, fairly and in good faith, to any effectual plan which may be proposed by any sister State of the South, for obtaining redress for the past and security for the future, without a dissolution of the existing Union, if there be a possibility of such a consummation.

But we find ourselves forced to consider the ulterior question, what we are to do, if we find that there is no reasonable hope of the co-operation of any other Southern State in any effectual plan of relief, and the alternative is presented to us of submitting or acting by ourselves. And reluctant as we are to separate ourselves from our natural friends and allies, we have made up our minds. We cannot submit. We know that South Carolina entered this confederacy as a sovereign and independent State, and that having been wronged, she has the perfect right to withdraw from it. Her sons must exercise the right and meet the consequences. If no other State will join us in relieving ourselves from the wrongs already inflicted, we see no hope in waiting for new outrages to arouse a higher spirit of resistance. The new outrages, we are well convinced, will come in due time; but we feel no assurance that the spirit of the vessel will rise in proportion to the indignities heaped upon his head. On the contrary, we see that the South has already borne what it would not for a moment have submitted to ten years ago, and what the North would not then have ventured to perpetrate.

We are not willing to try the experiment how long it will be before our spirit is completely broken by gradually and continually yielding to slow and gradual, but unceasing encroachments. And if the exercise of the right of secession is to be followed by the attempt on the part of the Government of this confederacy to subjugate South Carolina, it is better that we should meet that attempt while we still have some spirit and some power of resistance left. If we are to submit to the condition of a conquered people, we think it less dishonorable not to do so until we have first been conquered. And if any thing could add to the necessity which we believe exists for a withdrawal from the existing Union, it would be the denial of the right of secession. For the denial of that right indicates, of itself, extreme danger. The right of secession has heretofore, and in better days, been regarded as unquestionable by all Southern politicians, with the exception of an inconsiderable number of consolidationists. And if ever that right can be denied, without arousing the whole South to sustain it, the South will be ripe for the most miserable fate which has ever befallen any people. It will then, as a permanent sectional minority, have no defence against the tyranny of a Government combining all the vices of the corruptest democracy and the most oppressive foreign despotism.

We know the consequences which will follow a failure in our effort to maintain our liberty. We see clearly that a triumphant exertion of the power of the Federal Government, in subjugating a State, will vastly increase that power, and greatly accelerate the change, already far advanced, of our federative system into a consolidated central despotism. We see, also, that South Carolina will not suffer the consequences of this change alone, but the rest of the Southern States must suffer in an equal degree. They will have no safeguard against the Central Government, strengthened by crushing opposition, and rendered by triumphant

force what our Northern enemies have long been endeavoring to make it by fraudulent usurpation, the Supreme Government of a consolidated nation. The sovereignty of one Southern State cannot be destroyed without the loss of their sovereignty by all the others. We are aware of the responsibility of doing an act which may hasten these consequences. We feel the respect which we owe to States having a common interest, threatened by a common danger, but not equally persuaded with ourselves of the necessity of action. And nothing could induce us to take, without their concurrence, a course which is to involve them in its consequences, but a thorough conviction of the necessity which urges us, and of our right to do so.

Addressing citizens of Southern States, associated to maintain the rights of the South, we cannot imagine it to be necessary to agree about the right of secession. We hold it to be the great State right, without which all others are nugatory and incapable of being enforced; and your position assures us that your faith cannot be different from ours. Nor can we regard it as necessary, any further, to discuss the wrongs which have been inflicted on the Southern States. They may be denied by those who shut their eyes to them, but you do not belong to that class. Southern and State rights men may differ as to the necessity of exercising the right of secession at a particular time, on account of those wrongs; but, as certainly as the right exists, each State possesses the right of judging for herself as to the occasion and time for its exercise. If South Carolina decides that honor and safety require her to secede she has the right to leave the confederacy, peaceably and without molestation. If the act of secession is not permitted to be peaceable, it will be from usurpation of power by the Federal Government, not from the nature of the act performed by South Carolina. Accustomed, as we have been to violations of the constitution, and of the rights of the Southern States by the Federal Government, we have to look forward to the probability of another outrage by that Government, in the attempt to force the State to remain in the Union. We suppose the attempt will be made if the Southern States permit it.

Those States must decide for themselves whether they will permit it. South Carolina must decide for herself whether it is necessary to secede. Her sister States of the South will have no right to complain that she forces them into a position, where they must either interpose to prevent her subjugation, or by consenting to it, abandon their own sovereignty, and lay themselves at the mercy of a despotic power. In seceding, South Carolina will simply do an act, which all Southern men, who believe in the existence of State rights, must admit that she has a perfect right to do; and which she regards as absolutely necessary. She will be acting on her sacred right. She will be acting as she would have to act, if none of the other Southern States were in existence, and she were the only object of aggression by the Northern States and the Federal Government. She is not answerable for the usurpations and injustice which may be committed against her. And for the sister States of the South to ask of her to refrain from an exercise of the right which she regards as indispensable for self-preservation, would be an interference with her free action, of a far different character from any with which she can be charged towards them. Sovereigns are equals. In seceding alone, South Carolina would be placing her sister States of the South, under no restraint. If they should find themselves in a position of restraint, it would come from the action of the Federal Government, not of South Carolina. But if they should insist on her refraining from the exercise of her right, and submitting to a position which she regards as intolerable, they would make themselves parties with the Federal Government in placing an unjustifiable restraint upon a sovereign and an equal.

We wish that the necessity for separate action by South Carolina which we have contemplated may be averted. We confide in the gallant spirits whom we address. There may be some hope of the assembling of a Southern Congress, to devise measures of redress and relief, upon which some of the injured States may unite. We have heretofore been willing to sacrifice much for southern union. We still are. We do not desire to lead, but to follow. Propose any effectual measure for vindicating our common rights and providing for our common safety, and we will heartily unite with you in carrying them out. We should regret most deeply to incur the censure of friends, with whom we have the strongest desire to act in concert. But we feel a deep conviction that we have not acted heretofore with any precipitation, and that we are in the right in the determination which we have formed. The self-abasement of submission appears to us unworthy of men—still pretending to be free. The gloomy prospect of inevitable ruin, to follow submission, appears to us more formidable than any dangers to be encountered in contending alone, against whatever odds, for our rights. We have come to the deliberate conclusion that if it be our fate to be left alone in the struggle, alone we must vindicate our liberty by secession.

How to Keep Preserves.—Apply the white of an egg with a suitable brush or a single thickness of white tissue-paper, with which cover over the jars; the paper must be sufficiently large to cover over the edges an inch or two, and will require no tying, becoming when dry, inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

The Compromise.

We invite the attention of the reader to the following article from the New Orleans Delta. We recommend every sentiment contained in it, to the calm consideration of the public:

"It is quite observable how this word has rapidly waned, and nearly vanished from the discourses, written and spoken, of the politicians of the South. But a few months ago, it lingered on every tongue and pen—it was the word of the day—the great Aaron's rod, which swallowed all the other political cries and issues. It was sometimes for the variety sake, styled 'the adjustment,' then it was the great 'peace measure,' with healing under its wing; then it was 'the ark of our safety,' the 'Palladium of the Union,' and all that."

Such was the view taken but a very few months ago, of the measure by which the great slavery agitation was to be calmed, and definitely and satisfactorily settled—Those who were not so hopeful, or who, from some peculiarity of mental structure, or political notions, were unable to view the matter in the favorable light of its originators, were immediately denounced as political traitors and disunionists. We had the unhappiness to fall under this ban. It was vain that we exclaimed we were no disunionists—that we were opposed to the compromise, mainly because it endangered the Union. It would not suffice; we must fit ourselves to the Procrustean bed. When it was proposed to hold a Union meeting in this city, we were the first to approve and sanction it. But, lo! and behold, after a little backing and filling, "our Union" meeting degenerated into a mere compromise meeting. All who did not approve of the compromise were shut out.

Well, a few months have passed since this great efficacious measure went into operation. Has this experience justified the assertions of the friends of this measure, in regard to its efficacy—its wholesome influence in extinguishing the fell spirit of disunion—in strengthening the Union, and allaying discord? Or has it realized the fears of its opponents, in augmenting the powers of abolitionism—increasing the spirit of disunion, and embarrassing still further, the vexatious question which it was intended to settle? We put this question fairly to the honest minds of the country. We do so without any pride of opinion, or *amove propre* in the matter, but as a sober, serious subject, from the consideration of which, much useful information may arise. What have the last six months developed? Previous to the passage of the compromise, the free soil party was in a decided minority in all the free States. In a few Congressional districts it was enabled to elect representatives, but both of the great parties kept aloof from it; and in point of strength, it only possessed power enough to embarrass and annoy the whigs and democrats. How stand these parties now, since the Adjustment went forth on its mission of compromise, peace and concord? The three leading States of the Union have adopted the doctrine of free-soilism in a most emphatic manner. New York has sustained her abolition Governor—has elected a Senator to supplant the trusty Dickinson, conformable to the wishes of Seward, and has refused, by a decided vote, to approve the compromise. These are the effects of the adjustment in New York.

In Ohio, the compromise has also been emphatically condemned, and another abolition Senator elected.

In Massachusetts the effects have been equally favorable to the success and extension of abolition. A traitorous and incendiary fanatic has been elected from that State, whilst their most distinguished citizen has been repudiated, on account of his connection with an administration which had approved the compromise.

Whilst these facts exhibit nothing but the most prejudicial and unfavorable effects from this measure, we seek in vain for any consolation in other quarters, in the shape of any beneficial consequences. We believe that not more than one State in the Union has expressed, through its Legislature, a favorable opinion of the compromise, whilst some half a dozen have loudly condemned it.

Such is the aspect of the adjustment at the North—Let us turn now to the South. How stands it here? One State, South Carolina, we find in convention, seriously and gravely discussing the question of seceding from the Union, on account of this compromise. Other Southern States, like Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are strongly pervaded by a like sentiment and feeling, which is with difficulty kept down, and requires but little encouragement to fan it into as fierce a flame as that which rages in South Carolina.

Such have been the consequences of your great Union measure of the compromise. It has been the greatest disunion measure that was ever enacted. It has, in six months, made greater inroads on the Union, than all the other political measures, for the last 60 years have been able to make. It has produced a state of things, which has familiarized an immense mass of our people with an idea from which, a few months before, there was scarcely a man in the nation who did not turn with horror.

There can be no doubt in any candid and honest mind, that the compromise has proved a deplorable failure. Could it be otherwise, when its main features were wrong, injustice and inequality—when it required the South, which had shared the toil and sacrifices of the acquisition of the new territory, to give up all claim to any share of it—to submit to such expropriation in consideration of the agreement of the North to execute a provision already imposed by the Constitution, of the benefits of which we had long been deprived? Submission begets usurpation. Power, like avicide, grows by what it feeds upon. When that submission ceases—when a compromise is made, founded in justice, equality, and equity, the Union will be safe, and not till then.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION FRUSTRATED—

Vessel seized at New York.—We learn from the New York papers that on Tuesday morning, the 22 ult., Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal there, received intelligence that the steamer Cleopatra had been chartered by certain persons, and secretly fitted out with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of being employed in an expedition against the island of Cuba. The Commercial says:

He immediately dispatched a message to Washington for instructions, and a Cabinet meeting was held, the result of which was that the Marshal was directed to proceed forthwith to use all the means in his power to prevent the sailing of the expedition, in conformity with the eighth section of the neutrality law. Mr. Tallmadge accordingly applied to the commanding officer at the navy yard for an auxiliary force, but it was refused on the ground that no special instructions, to that effect had been received. The chief of police, however, volunteered the aid of twenty men of his force, and with these the Marshal hastened, on Wednesday evening, to the performance of his duty. Information having been received in the meantime that the Cleopatra had gone down the bay and anchored there, with a view to take on board several hundred men, Mr. Tallmadge promptly chartered the steamer Jacob Bell, and taking the United States revenue cutter Morris in tow, started in pursuit.

The cutter was stationed outside Sandy Hook Light, and the Jacob Bell cruised about the Bay in search of the steamer of the expeditionists. Nothing could be seen of her, however, and the marshal returned to the city about 2 o'clock, this morning, when the Cleopatra was found laying at the dock, foot of North Moore street. She was immediately taken possession of, and now remains in the custody of the marshal. Many persons have been disposed to doubt the existence of any design to renew the piratical invasion of Cuba, the territory of a friendly power. There is no longer any room for doubt. We might give the names of the parties implicated as leaders, but for the obvious reasons they are withheld for the present.

The Journal of commerce says that there were no persons on board the Cleopatra, except her ordinary crew.

Referring to this subject, the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

The prompt action of the United States marshal has put the quietus upon a proposed expedition from this vicinity for Cuba. The steamer Cleopatra was placed under restraint, an examination making it evident that she was provisioned and had a heavy cargo on board, but no arms or ammunition. Large numbers of men have been loitering about South Amboy for a few days past, waiting for a sloop to take them off lying at the dock, which had been chartered by two Spaniards. The Cleopatra had recently been purchased for \$10,000, and fitted out for a voyage South.

The above was intended for last week's paper.

Whooping Cough.—Salt of tartar, 20 grains; colchicinal 10 co; refined sugar 1 oz—the whole is to be dissolved in a gill of warm water. Dose—A common teaspoonful three times a day, for a child about five or six years old, and every time the cough is troublesome. This produces almost instantaneous relief, and a radical cure, generally, in four or five days. Exposure for a limited time in mild weather is also advisable.

REMEDY FOR A COLIC.—Take a pint of rum, put in an earthen or stone vessel, with two ounces of honey, and one of butter; ignite the rum and let it burn until nearly all the spirits is burned out. Of this syrup take a teaspoonful three times a day. This is considered one of the surest and most permanent cures for violent colds and coughs that has ever been known.

A Distant Relation.—The Albany Knickerbocker tells the following "entertaining" story:

We saw yesterday a recommendation written by an Irish friend of ours, in favor of a gentleman who was an applicant for a commission in the army. Among other things he says: "My friend, Mr. ———, is closely connected with the President, his father having fought a duel with one of the Polks."

The above brings to our mind an incident that occurred some time ago at Cincinnati, on board the steamer Buckeye, just as she was about to depart for New Orleans.

A tall countryman, carrying a pair of saddlebags on his arm and covered with perspiration, and who looked as though he couldn't tell his head from a bunch of shingles, rushed into the cabin, calling at the top of his voice—

"What is Col. McIntosh? Is Col. McIntosh on this boat?"

No one answered.

"Well then, what is the cap'm? I must see Col. McIntosh."

On being informed that the captain was on the hurricane deck, our inquiring friend pressed thro' the crowd in that direction.

"Haul in the planks and shove her off," sounded in his ears just as he reached the deck.

"Stop her, cap'm—stop her! I am not going to Orleans."

"Run out the planks! Ashore with you, then, quick," shouted Capt. Hartshorn.

"I say, cap'm, I want to see Col. McIntosh. I must see him."

"I don't know him, sir," quickly answered the old sea-dog. "We can't wait—go ashore. Haul in the planks, I say."

"O, cap'm I must see the Kernel—he's a distant relation of mine, and I never seed him in my life."

Now Capt. H. is a warm-hearted man, as every man knows. The last appeal touched his feelings, and he kindly inquired—

"How near of kin are you to the gentleman whom you are seeking?"

"Why, cap'm he's the father of my first child."

"Cast off that hawser, and let her go," were the last words we heard. And the boat and the man that was in search of his relative wended their way to New Orleans. We have not yet heard that the man found Colonel McIntosh, or the place at which he landed.

APALLING OCCURRENCE AT DANVILLE.—The Lewisburg Chronicle gives the particulars of the injury to the Methodist Church at Danville, Pa., by lightning:

The congregation were kneeling in prayer, just before the sacrament was to be administered. There were no previous indications of a storm, except a slight sprinkle of rain, and a cloud which seemed to be gathering in a northerly direction. The steeple was first struck and much shattered. After reaching the main building, the electric fluid divided into two separate currents—one passing through the ceiling and along the chain by which one of the lamps was suspended, (both of which latter was demolished,) directly down into the midst of the crowded congregation, tearing up the floor and pews considerably, and instantly killing Mrs. Pencill, and inflicting alarming injuries upon her sister, Miss Vastine, and eight or nine others, mostly females, besides stunning and otherwise partially affecting many other persons.

The ladies' dresses were much torn, as well as set on fire, and in some instances ripped completely open to the flesh by the terrific bolt. Mrs. Pencill's person bears no external marks of injury, but most of the others were scorched and discolored to a greater or less extent. The other current passed out through the brick wall by the front door, tearing off the shingles and prostrating a young man named Jones who was just at that moment in the act of entering. The lightning struck his right shoulder, tore his right boot to fragments, and blistered his flesh from shoulder to heel so badly that the skin peeled off when his clothes were removed.

(Correspondence of the Picayune.)

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES May 12, 1851.
Eels. Pic.—The Cholera, this dreadful scourge, has again made its appearance in this parish. A gentleman informed yesterday that Mr. Doyle, last week, lost three slaves of that disease.

During the storm we had on Sunday the 14th ult., the planters below Jacu-Bent were visited with a hail shower which did immense injury to the corn.

We had last week several heavy showers of rain.

The waters continue to retire rapidly from our fields.

Respectfully, Insuracor.